Title of the Paper

First Author [1]1 iD **, Second Author** [2] iD **, Third Author** [3]

[1)3)]*Affiliation information, City, Country*
[1)]author1@domain.ac.id, [3)]author2@domain.edu

[2)] *Affiliation information, City, Country*
[2)]author2@domain.com

Abstract

Background: What is the latest knowledge on the issue?
Objective: What did you want to find out?
Methods: How did you go about finding it? What type of methodology did you use? A quantitative study/a randomized controlled study/a qualitative survey/a literature review/a double blind trial
Results: What did you find? What data or outcomes did you observe? Do not be vague! State exactly what you found.
Conclusion: What did your results tell you? Did you find out what you wanted? Why or why not? What should be studied next?
(Abstract consists of 150 to a maximum of 300 words. Abstracts are arranged in a structured manner.)

Keywords: Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3, Keyword 4, Keyword 5, Keyword 6 (Min 3, Max 6 phrases/keywords. A combination of all keywords represents the content, contribution, or purpose of the manuscript.)

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I. INTRODUCTION

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The introduction must explain the context/object of research and why this research is important. It must focus in accordance with the scope of the title. Authors must include the existing research gap, explaining the unique differences from this study compared to similar previous studies. Authors should cite at least six recent papers closely related to the title of the paper to show the research gap. The research objectives/contributions of the manuscript must be written explicitly.

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[1] Corresponding author

II.   LITERATURE REVIEW

Related Works or Literature review section is optional. This section may only be available if the explanation related to previous research is not sufficient if it is only shown in the introduction. A literature review is a critical, analytical summary and synthesis of the current knowledge of a topic. It should compare and relate different theories, findings, and so on, rather than just summarize them individually. It should also have a particular focus or theme to organize the review. The length of this section commonly is between 300 – 600 words.

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A.   *Subheading 2*

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III.   METHODS

The methods sections often come disguised with other article-specific section titles, but serve a unified purpose: to detail the methods used in an objective manner without introduction of interpretation or opinion. The methods sections should tell the reader clearly how the results were obtained. In addition, the procedure must be written chronologically and clearly. They should be specific. They should also make adequate reference to accepted methods and identify differences. In the method section, authors are recommended to cite a source who helped in the selection of the method. Authors are expected to describe how results will be measured, tested, and evaluated.

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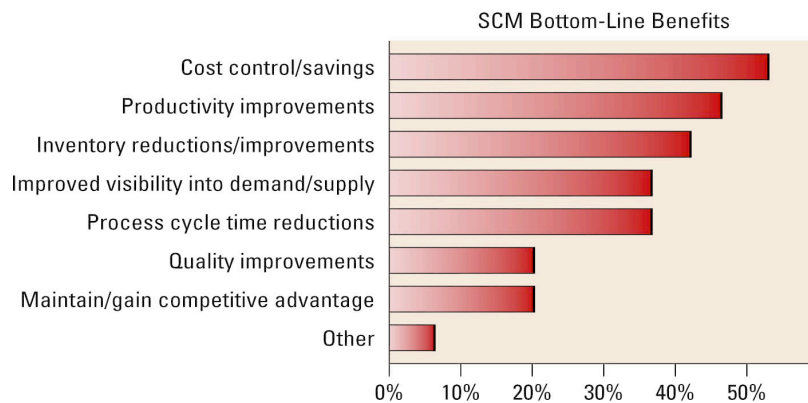

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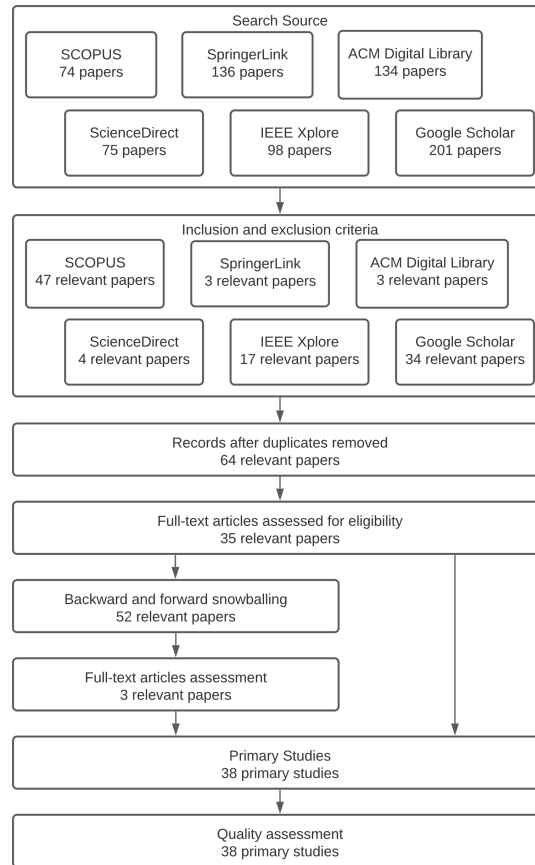
Fig. 2 Study search and selection process.

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The same happens if the figures are a graphic made using Microsoft Office. It is perfect if you embed the graph directly into Word so that the resolution quality of the figure remains at its best. Make sure all labels are visible in the document. Please remove the outline lines for the best appearance.

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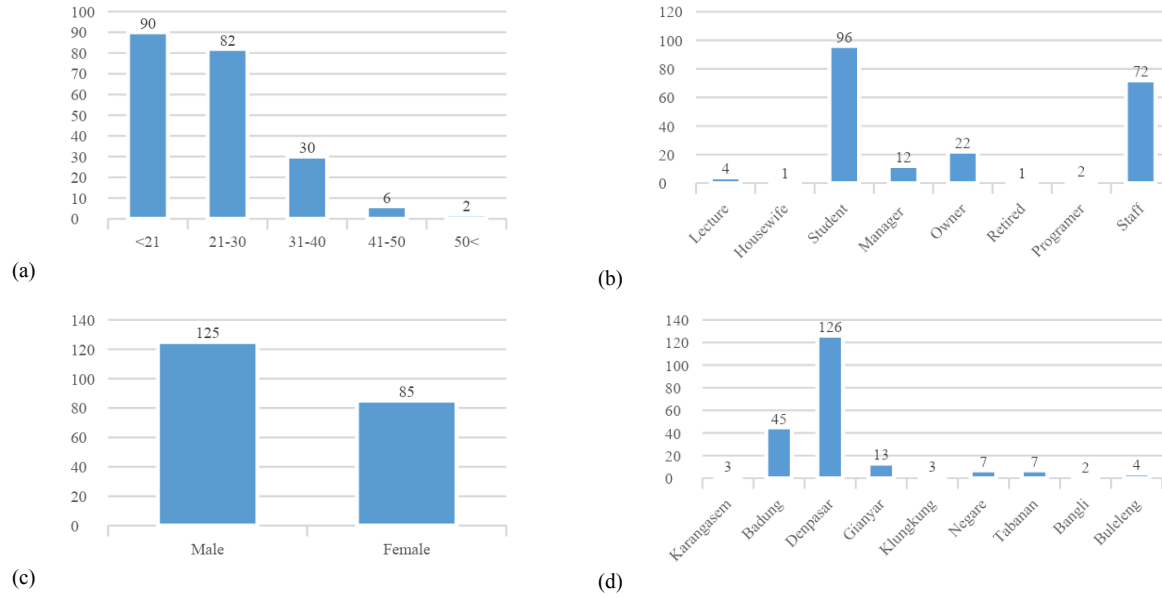
(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

Fig. 3 Respondent profiles differentiated based on (a) Age; (b) Occupation; (c) Gender; (d) District

B. Table

All tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals. Every table should have a caption. Headings should be placed above tables, left justified. Only horizontal lines should be used within a table, to distinguish the column headings from the body of the table, and immediately above and below the table. Tables must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately. Table 1 is an example which the authors may find useful.

TABLE 1
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RELATIONSHIPS IN THE MODEL

Relationships	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values*
Perceive Ease of Use ->Attitude	0.286	0.288	0.058	4.907	0.000
Information Quality ->Intention to Use	0.175	0.174	0.072	2.434	0.015
Intention to Use ->Use	0.657	0.658	0.039	17.054	0.000
Use ->Net Benefits	0.463	0.461	0.061	7.576	0.000
Use ->User Satisfaction	0.405	0.400	0.068	5.936	0.000
Performance Expectancy -> Intention to Use	0.052	0.053	0.058	0.893	0.372
User Satisfaction ->Net Benefits	0.428	0.430	0.059	7.207	0.000

*alpha=0.05 (this is additional legend/caption for clarity of data description, if needed)

C. Algorithm

Pseudocode, or structured English, allows a programmer to use English-like sentences to write an explanation of what a program is supposed to do. An example of pseudocode can be seen in Algorithm 1.

Algorithm 1
Person identification

```
function person_identification ()
      get subject and object token
      for each subject and object token
            set token as person
      end for
      return person
```

D.   Equations

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IV.   RESULTS

The results section and the following discussion section allow the most flexibility in terms of organization and content. In general, the pure, unbiased results should be presented first without interpretation. These results should present the data or the results after applying the techniques outlined in the methods section. The results are simply results; they do not draw conclusions. In the results section, the author must write down the research results in logical sequences, according to the research flow. The study results are presented in the form of narrative/textual, tables, or images in the form of graphs or diagrams. Avoid displaying raw data. The authors are required to clearly describe the evaluation result of the study in this section.

The main purpose of the results section is to provide the data from the study so that other researchers can draw their own conclusions and understand fully the basis for the conclusions. A common format for the results section is to present a series of figures and to describe the figures in detail through the text. A good results section presents clear figures with efficient text. The figures should support the assertions in the paper or illustrate the new insights. Where applicable, results should be illustrated in terms of non-dimensional variables.

V.   DISCUSSION

The discussion section is where the article interprets the results to reach its major conclusions. This is also where the author's opinion enters the picture. The discussion is where the argument is made. Common features of the discussion section include: (1) Provide an accurate assessment of the insights gained from the study. (2) The author needs to compare results with other studies. (3) Effectively contextualize the results within the existing body of knowledge. (4) Acknowledge any limitations or constraints encountered during the research (limitations of study or threats to validity). (5) Offer specific and well-justified recommendations for fellow researchers.

It is important to avoid the following pitfalls: (1) Repetition of results already presented. (2) Introduction of new results that were not previously described in the methods or results sections. (3) Introducing relevant literature that should have been discussed earlier. (4) Overemphasizing the significance of findings, especially in cases where statistical significance was not achieved. (5) Downplaying or neglecting the significance of findings when valuable lessons can be derived. (6) Making overly ambitious or overly cautious suggestions for future research or applications.

VI.   CONCLUSIONS

In the conclusion section, The authors should explicitly write down the manuscript's contribution based on the results to answer the research questions. The conclusion contains a summary of what is learned from the results obtained, what needs to be improved in further study. Other common features of the conclusions are the benefits and applications of the research, limitation, and the recommendations based on the results obtained.

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ORCID:
First Author: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0622-3374
Second Author: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8560-8626
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REFERENCES

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